[THURSDAY, *May* 25, 1769.] [NUMB. 1377.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 23d March, 1769.
Flour at 19/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 13 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 14 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	rises ☉ H	M.	sets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	20	1	after 4	43	before 8	Laſt ☾ Saturday next at Noon.
FRIDAY	21	2	4	43	8	
SATURDAY	☾	3	4	42	8	
SUNDAY	23	4	4	41	8	
MONDAY	24	5	4	40	8	
TUESDAY	25	6	4	39	8	
WEDNESDAY	26	6	4	38	8	

Days 14 Hours 34 min. the 25th

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	45s 0d.
Flour——	16s. 0d.	Pork	90s. 0d.
Brown Bread	16s. 6d.	Salt	2s. 6d.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 10d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 0d.
New-England ditto	2s. 3d.	Chocol. per Doz.	£.1. 1s. 0d.
Muſcovado Sugar	56s.	Bees	1s. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. 0d.	Nut Wood ☞	30s. 0d.
Molaſſes	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto ☞	18s. 0d.

We have the Pleaſure to inform our Readers, that the Reports which were induſtriouſly propagated ſome Weeks ago, that the People and Aſſ of Virginia, were in a Diſpoſition to reſ Proceedings of their late patriotic Aſſembly, both by Reports of Gentlemen from thence, the public Prints, to be entirely without Foundation. On the Contrary we find that their Reſolution and Ardour in defence of their juſt Rights, riſes in Proportion to the apparent Danger of their Situation, from the Practices of the Enemies of the Britiſh Empire, Conſtitution, Glory, and Happineſs. Many excellent Pieces have lately appeared in their publick Prints, among which, in the Virginia Gazette of March the 4th is the following, which we doubt not will be agreeable to every Friend to Great Britain and her Colonies.

ATTICUS, No. I.

Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas,
Suis & ipſa Roma viribus ruit. HOR.

EVERY new piece of intelligence from England is more alarming than the laſt. Luxury, venality, and corruption, are arrived at that enormous height, that Great Britain, like ancient Rome, ſeems ready to ſink under her own weight.

We have little reaſon to expect a redreſs of grievances from the preſent temper and diſpoſition of the Britiſh Miniſtry or Parliament: The firſt have gone too far to retract; their own ſafety depends upon procuring the approbation of Parliament to the violent and oppreſſive meaſures they have purſued. This, or an impeachment, is the only alternative.

Non revocare gradum is the only eſtabliſhed maxim. They muſt ruin America to ſcreen themſelves.

The pulſe of the Houſe of Commons has been thoroughly felt upon the trying queſtion on the amendment propoſed in the addreſs to the Crown, and its being rejected by a conſiderable majority has in a manner deprived the diſtreſſed Americans of all hopes reſulting from their moſt earneſt applications, and may ſerve to ſhow us what we have to expect from men whom we have not the leaſt ſhare in chooſing, and who conſequently think they have not any manner of dependence upon us.

Meaſures of the higheſt national importance have been approved without examination, and (what would be flagrant injuſtice to an individual) whole provinces has been condemned unheard!

The late reſolves of the Houſe of Lords confirms an intereſting truth, founded on the experience of moſt ages and nations: That oppreſſion cannot be carried on by halves, or ſtop at a certain point.

A people who were once free can hardly be deprived of many of their deareſt and moſt valuable rights and privileges whilſt they are ſuffered to retain the reſt.

The ax muſt be laid to the root of liberty, and a plan of ſlavery made conſiſtent in all its parts, before it can become thoroughly practicable.

We have ſeen our jury trials (that bulwark of Britiſh liberty) not only abridged, but in many caſes abſolutely transferred to arbitrary civil law courts, whoſe judges are the mere creatures of the Miniſtry.

We have been heavily taxed, without our conſent or that of our repreſentatives, contrary to the firſt principles of the Britiſh conſtitution; and a revenue is raiſed out of our pockets, not as the free gift of the people, but ſo much of our property has been violently wreſted from us, and we are left without ſecurity for what remains.

The legiſlative power of ſome of our Aſſemblies has not only been ſuſpended, but threatened with annihilation, for daring to exerciſe their own judgment in diſcharging their duty to their conſtituents.

Many Aſſemblies have been diſſolved, with aggravating circumſtances of paſſion and indecency, for refuſing an implicit obedience to arbitrary and ſenſeleſs miniſterial requiſitions; and in ſome colonies no new Aſſembly has been called, but the people left entirely without any repreſentative, or conſtitutional means of redreſs: And being thereby reduced almoſt to a ſtate of deſperation, and under a neceſſity of aſſembing to conſult on means for ſecuring the public peace and ſafety, ſuch meetings have been repreſented as ſeditious and rebellious, by the very men from whoſe tyranny and oppreſſion they proceeded.

A new office, profeſſedly eſtabliſhed for the eaſe and benefit of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, by furniſhing a proper channel for the conveyance of their petitions, has been perverted to the means of obſtructing them, and adding to the weight of our oppreſſions.

We have been inhibited, directly contrary to the ſpirit of the Great Charter and the Bill of Rights, from joining in petitions to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and laying our united complaints before the Throne.

Our humble and dutiful petitions and remonſtrances have been treated with contempt, and repreſented to the people of Great Britan as an impudent attempt at independence, and flying in the face of the Britiſh government and conſtitution, altho' it is the breach of that conſtitution only of which we complain; and thus by the vileſt miniſterial arts, a humane and generous nation has been ſo far prejudiced and incenſed againſt their brethren and fellow ſubjects, as inconſiderately to acquieſce in regulations which may hereafter, by affording dangerous precedents, prove deſtructive to itſelf.

A ſtanding army is placed among us in time of profound peace, under no ſubordination to the civil power, and living almoſt upon free quarter, as in an enemy's country; while ſome of our ſeaport towns are inveſted, and their harbours blocked up by ſhips of war.

In criminal accuſations (ſhould the meaſures lately recommended be put in execution) we are to be deprived of the right of Engliſhmen, a trial by a jury of our neighbours: A Britiſh ſubject is to be tranſported, however innocent he may happen to be, from his own country to the other ſide of the globe, dragged from the advice and good offices of all his friends and acquaintance, deprived almoſt of a poſſibility of evidence in his favour, and cannot even be acquitted until he has ſuffered greater puniſhment than death.

Statutes of treaſon are to be extended by conſtruction, contrary to the known maxims of law and juſtice, which will render every man's life as inſecure as his property already is; for, by the ſame kind of logick, we may ſoon expect to ſee that treated as treaſon in an American which is not even a miſdemeanor in an inhabitant of Great Britain.

Wheels and racks are ſtill wanting to complete this new and formidable ſyſtem of government, and may poſſibly bring up the rear.

In ſhort, the infamous arts and miſrepreſentations of a few men in office, actuated by the baſeſt motives of private intereſt and ambition, have had greater weight than the humble and dutiful petitions and remonſtrances of all the colonies, and the cries of four millions of loyal ſubjects.

Well may the miniſtry apprehend a civil war in America, conſcious of the provocation they have given, which in a leſs loyal country would infallibly have produced one. But let us, my countrymen, convince the world that in this, as in every thing elſe, they have formed a wrong judgment of us. Let not their utmoſt malevolence and tyranny withdraw us from our allegiance to the beſt of Kings, or induce a thought or action inconſiſtent with our duty. Let us continue to pay due obedience to the government of our mother country, and its Parliament, in every thing not utterly ſubverſive of our conſtitutional rights and privileges; which we ought to hold dearer than life, and defend by all legal and honeſt means in our power. What may be the moſt likely to ſucceed ſhall be the ſubject of another paper.

ATTICUS.

[*The Sequel in our next.*]

To the Printer of the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

SIR,

I Obſerve, with great concern, that the meeting of ſo many *reſpectable* perſons at the King's Arms, amongſt whom there were no leſs than FIVE Engliſhmen, and I have no doubt but that there might have been ONE who never had, nor ever expected to have, any ſubſcription or contract; I ſay that I am ſorry ſo reſpectable a body ſhould not have been able to come to any reſolution. I have endeavoured to account with myſelf for this, and to prevent the like diſappointment at their next meeting. I am convinced that it aroſe from their Society not having a diſtinguiſhing name. I have thought of a moſt apt and honourable name, which I dare ſay they will readily accept, and the public will readily beſtow it on them; they will be pleaſed too that it marks ſtrongly the difference between them and that turbulent and ſeditious ſet at the London Tavern, who ſtile themſelves

Supporters of the BILL of RIGHTS:

In direct oppoſition, let the meeting at the King's Arms call themſelves

Supporters of the BILL of WRONGS.

Your's, &c. RIGHT *or* WRONG.

LONDON, March 6.

ACCOUNTS are preparing of the expences of the civil liſt for theſe twenty years paſt, purſuant to addreſſes preſented for that purpoſe.

Several more addreſſes were on Friday ordered to be preſented for liſts, accounts, &c. to be made out for inſpection.

Adminiſtration (notwithſtanding the many changes talked of) is likely to continue, at leaſt for ſome time, in ſtatu quo; indeed the reaſon aſſigned for it is, that affairs are ſo perplexed, that few would be concerned, where events are likely to turn out ſo unſucceſsful—Lord S——h, however, is confidently ſaid to ſucceed Lord Townſend in the government of Ireland.——*L. E. P.*

It is ſaid, that ſome great officers, previous to their going the Circuit, received inſtructions to promote addreſſes being ſent from the ſeveral counties, expreſſing their abhorrence of the increaſe of faction, and the numerous meetings lately held to ſupport the cauſe of a popular priſoner, as involved in the cauſe of the public.——*St. J. Chro.*

Some letters from Paris mention, that certain overtures, in the name of the principal chiefs of Corſica, had lately been tranſmitted to that court, which if accepted would put the French King in peaceable poſſeſſion of that iſland without any more bloodſhed.

Advice is ſaid to be received that the French merchants of Rochelle, Bourdeaux, and other capital ſea ports of the Kingdom, are preparing to ſhip this ſeaſon immenſe cargoes on board their veſſels going on the Newfoundland fiſhery;——with what view may be eaſily gueſſed.

We hear that before the new chirurgical Jury is diſmiſſed, they are to give their opinions as to the cauſes of the deaths of five or ſix other perſons.

If (ſays a correſpondent) the rioters are not guilty of the murder of Mr. Clarke, it is but reaſonable

to allow them a decent annuity, in recompence for their ſufferings; but, for the honour of *this country*, (he adds,) I could wiſh thoſe gentlemen ſhould be put on the *Iriſh* eſtabliſhment.

There is at a village in Hampſhire a young couple, who, by the Miſtaken policy of their parents, were married when at 13 years of age, in order to unite two large eſtates; they now are 19, and refuſe to cohabit together, and to complete their misfortunes, each party is fallen violently in love with another, in an inferior rank of life.

The following particulars relating to an unfortunate incident at the U——p of O——d, mentioned in our paper a few days ago, are come to hand, which merits the ſerious attention of parents and guardians. Mr ———was a minor, and under the guardianſhip of Mr.———, who had an only daughter; between whom, being bred up, and living together, there was a moſt ſtrict friendſhip, which naturally terminated in an affection and love for each other. This being diſapproved by the parents, occaſioned the young gentleman's removal to C—ll—, and the daughter was ſent into the Country. But the paſſion was too firmly fixed to be unſettled by art, as the ſequel will ſhew. The young lady one evening, at the cloſe of laſt ſummer, went into the parlour, where her parents both were, and addreſſing herſelf to her father, in words to this effect, ſaid, "Sir, I have one requeſt to make to you—deny it me not—I will aſk no more." To whom the father replied, "What is that requeſt?" "That you will conſent to my marrying Mr.——; I want no fortune, for with him I ſhall be, what I never can be without him, happy." The father bid her be ſilent upon that head. The young lady retired, and going into the nurſery, took up her B—th—r's child, kiſſed and wept over it for half an hour, then ſighing, ſaid, "Sweet innocent, Heaven preſerve you!" and went to her chamber, as the nurſe obſerved, in great perturbation of mind. The next morning, not coming down as uſual, the maid was ſent up to call her, who returning ſaid the door was lock'd, and nobody within anſwered. The parent ſuſpecting ſomething wrong, went up with the coachman, and after knocking and waiting ſome time to no purpoſe, the door was broke open, when the young lady, his only daughter, whom he moſt tenderly loved, appeared, to his inexpreſſible confuſion, hanging before him. The manner of her death was moſt carefully concealed, which however at laſt reached the ear of her fond lover, Mr.——, who from that time reſolved to deſtroy himſelf, and in the ſame manner as the young lady had done, ſaying, it was a ſin to ſurvive her. For a month before he executed this purpoſe, he frequently argued with his fellow ſt——ts concerning the lawfulneſs of ſuicide, particularly with an intimate friend, who endeavoured to diſſuade him from it, and prevented him from doing it the night before the fact, by lying with him, which, however, he accompliſhed on the Sunday afternoon whilſt his friend was gone to chapel, who, upon his return, went to his room, and breaking open the door, found him hanging at the foot of the bed. Mr.—— was a young gentleman of good parts, and well beloved by his fellow ſt——ts who are not a little concerned for the loſs of an agreeable and ſenſible companion.

BOSTON, May 15.

The ſlitting-mill at Milton, begins to cut hoops and rods to-morrow, and will continue ſo to do every day this week.

Capt. Peter Dolliver, arrived at Cape Anne laſt week from Oporto. On the 22d. of April, in lat. 42. 20 N. long. 47. 30, Weſt, he ſpoke with Captain William Fullerton from St. Vincent, in the Snow Vilet, belonging to Liverpool, and there bound, in diſtreſs, having loſt his mainmaſt, and had two hands and three boats waſh'd overboard, and part of his broadſide drove in, he loſt the ſails belonging to the maſt, which hove him down on his beam ends, in which ſituation he continued twelve hours; afterwards he got her before the wind in order to ſcud, but ſhipt a ſea in his ſtern, which drove in his dead-lights, fill'd his cabin with water and damaged all his proviſions. Capt. Dolliver ſupply'd him with what proviſions and other neceſſaries he could ſpare.

We hear from Brooklyn, that on Monday the firſt Inſtant, there was a ſpinning match at the houſe of Iſaac Gardner, Eſq; of that town, where forty-ſix Ladies met and ſpun ſixty ſkeins of linen yarn, each ſkein containing twenty knots; and they carded and ſpun forty-five ſkeins of cotton and tow yarn, and generouſly gave their work.

Laſt Tueſday ſailed his Majeſty's ſhip Mermaid, for the Iſland St. John's. And on Friday the Romney and Huſſar ſailed for Halifax.

In ſuch deteſtation do people hold the late importers of Engliſh goods, that on Thurſday evening laſt, one of them was voted out of a fire club as a perſon unworthy to aſſociate with men who profeſs a regard for the public welfare.

The Hon. James Otis, Eſq; is choſen to repreſent the town of Barnſtable in the enſuing general aſſembly. And Mr. Simeon Spaulding, the town of Clemsford.

Meſſieurs Edes & Gill,

As the welfare, happineſs and freedom of America, intirely depends on the virtue and prudence of its inhabitants, it is to be hoped the gentlemen and ladies of town and country, will be endued with ſo much virtue and prudence, as not to buy themſelves, or ſuffer any belonging to them, to buy, or cauſe to be bought of any perſon that has imported goods from England contrary to the agreement; or of any ſuch perſons that have bought of ſuch importers; for as long as there are buyers, there will be importers. I hope my countrymen and fellow-citizens will take this ſeriouſly into their conſideration. But if after this advice, you will be ſo blind as to be the inſtruments of your own ſlavery and bondage, may your taſk-maſters oblige you to make brik without ſtraw.

From a SON of LIBERTY.

We are informed that Agreements are entering into in this and the neighbouring governments, not to purchaſe any thing of thoſe who have imported goods in the laſt ſhips contrary to the agreement made by the merchants: And that ſome of the principal importers among us have wrote their correſpondents, that they ſhall withdraw their buſineſs from ſuch of them as ſhall ſhip goods to thoſe perſons who have declined entering into the general agreement relative to non-importation.

Thurſday morning His Majeſty's ſhips Romney and Huſſar ſaluted each other on an exchange of Captains, Capt. Conner having taken the command of the Huſſar, and Capt. Parker of the Romney.

The SPEECH *of his* EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame, to the General Aſſembly, convened at the Capitol on Monday the 8th Day of May, 1769.*

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

THE King having been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint me to the high Office of his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of this his ancient and loyal Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, I loſt no Time in repairing to my Government, in order to enter as ſoon as poſſible upon the Execution of the important Truſt committed to my Charge; and give me Leave to aſſure you, that it is with the greateſt Satisfaction, I have now, in Obedience to his Majeſty's Command, the Honour to meet you in General Aſſembly.

You, Gentlemen, who know intimately the true Intereſts of the Colony, are the beſt Judges of the Meaſures neceſſary to be purſued for its Advantage and Proſperity: and the frequent Experience his Majeſty has had of your Zeal and Wiſdom, leaves no Room in the Royal Breaſt to doubt tha you will give me all ſuch Advice and Aſſiſtance as may enable me to promote and render permanent the Happineſs of *Virginia*; a ſteady Purſuit of which is the firſt and great Command of my Royal Maſter, who entertains a moſt paternal Affection for all his Subjects in every part of his Dominions, however remote from the Seat of his Empire, and makes the general Happineſs of them all equally the Object of his Royal Care and Attention.

For my own Part, however conſcious I may be of Want of Ability, I ſhall not doubt, through your Counſel and Support, to be enabled to do my Duty as becomes a faithful Servant to the beſt of Sovereigns, and a moſt ſincere Friend to the Welfare of this Colony. It is to theſe Principles I am to truſt for Succeſs in my Adminiſtration, and I hope by my Actions to merit your Confidence and Affection.

It is with great Satisfaction I have the Honour to acquaint you, that her Majeſty was laſt *November* happily delivered of a Princeſs, and that both are well.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I HAVE nothing to aſk, but that you conſider well, and follow exactly, without Paſſion or Prejudice, the real Intereſts of thoſe you have the Honour to repreſent; they are moſt certainly conſiſtent with the Proſperity of *Great-Britain*, and ſo they will for ever be found, when purſued with temper and moderation.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

IT is a peculiar Felicity to me, and a great Addition to the many Honours I have received from my Royal Maſter, that I have it in Command from his Majeſty to declare and communicate, what will be ſo honourable to this Colony, and muſt therefore be ſo agreeable to you, his gracious Intention, that for the future his Chief Governors of *Virginia* ſhall reſide within their Government.

To his EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.*

The humble ADDRESS *of the* COUNCIL.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the COUNCIL of this his moſt ancient Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, now met in General Aſſembly, return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your kind and affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion.

And as every Event that adds to the domeſtic Happineſs of the beſt of Sovereigns, muſt give the ſincereſt Joy to all his ſubjects, we beg Leave to rejoice with your Lordſhip on the ſafe Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of another Princeſs.

Our Minds are filled with the moſt lively Sentiments of Gratitude to his Majeſty, for his great Goodneſs in appointing a Governor in Chief to reſide among us.

The Arrival of your Lordſhip in that Capacity has diffuſed a general Joy through the whole Country; and we flatter ourſelves, from your Lordſhip's Experience, and great Knowledge in the true Principles of Government, that when the Annals of theſe Times ſhall be handed down to Poſterity, they will here begin a new Æra; your Lordſhip's Adminiſtration will be diſtinguiſhed by the Love of Order, the ſteady and impartial Diſtribution of Juſtice, and the Conſtitution will be fixed on the ſolid Baſis of public Liberty.

Permit us, my Lord, to indulge this pleaſing Hope, and to aſſure your Excellency, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, of our unſhaken Fidelity to his Majeſty, and our firm Attachment to his ſacred Perſon and Government; on the Support of which, we are fully convinced, the Safety and Proſperity of this Colony will entirely depend.

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following* ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN of the COUNCIL,

IT is impoſſible to be more pleaſed and obliged than I am by every Word in your moſt affectionate Addreſs.

I rejoice in your Ideas; and will report to my royal Maſter, that his Council of Virginia *will yield to none of his Subjects, in Loyalty and Devotion to his ſacred Perſon and Government.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, Feb. 6, 1769.

"How long we may be permitted to carry on a friendly communication, will become a queſtion, as the ſword of civil war ſeems ready to ſtart from the ſcabbard, and eager to be embrued in brother's blood. Our M——y, who, by the power of giving places and penſions, have ſcured a majority in both H——s of P———t, are determined to carry their point againſt the freedom of America, and by that means to pave the way for an attack on our conſtitution; and will ſpare no blood or treaſure (except their own) to effect this infamous purpoſe; nor do I ſee, at preſent, any thing to prevent it, but a popular commotion, which, indeed, our people ſeem ripe for, and want only a few able leaders; whether Wilkes will prove one, I cannot determine, but thus far I can aſſure you, that ſetting aſide all prejudices and popular clamour againſt his former irregularities, we muſt acknowledge, that he has done and ſuffered more for the cauſe of liberty, than any patriot in our times, and in all his latter conduct, he has been ſo ſteady, and ſo conſiſtent, that it has gained him univerſal applauſe. I ſay *univerſal*; for he is not only idolized by the mob, but careſſed and ſupported by a great majority of ſenſible thinking men in this city, and the counties around it.

"Your memorial from Philadelphia will come to nothing, at leaſt I fear ſo. I attended the meeting of the merchants and manufacturers, and we choſe a reſpectable committee to wait on the M——y; but what could be expected from men who had already taken their party, and who have not the leaſt idea of juſtice or liberty."

Extract of another letter from the ſame Gentleman, March 4.

"Since the account I gave you in my laſt, of your Philadelphia memorial, I find that all my ſuggeſti- confirmed, and that no relief is to be ex- for our colonies. I underſtand that your will, immediately on this news, follow the e ample of Boſton, and New-York, and ſtop the importation of European goods; this plan, if univerſal, might have ſome effect, but if partial, will only tend to your own prejudice, and inflame meaſures ſtill more."

In a letter from London, of March 6th there is the following paragraph.

"I am perſuaded that I ſhewed ſome judgment in my laſt letter, when I ventured to pronounce, that this country would know too well the value of the colonies, to ſuffer theſe unhappy differences that have ariſen, to be carried to a much greater heighth; and, without pretending to be let into the cabinet ſecrets, I ſtill hold the ſame opinion, notwithſtanding the Boſtonian grievances are *redreſſed*, as a witty News-paper of this day informs us."

Extract of a letter from London, March 8.

"A heavy cloud continues to hang over the public face of affairs. The Miniſtry ſeem totally to have loſt the confidence of the people. The violent declarations which they have made, and the arbitrary meaſures they are purſuing do no great honour to their abilities, nor the exhorbitant deficiency of the civil liſt, to their integrity. As far as I can learn, they are however likely to continue in power, and perhaps for this reaſon, that in the preſent embroiled ſtate of affairs, no other ſet are found deſperate enough to undertake it after them."

NEW-YORK, May 25.

The Court of Admiralty mentioned in our laſt was held by virtue of a ſpecial Commiſſion for the Trial of Pirates, &c. It conſiſted of his Excellency the Governor, Preſident; the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, the Judge of the Admiralty, the Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Deal Caſtle, the Deputy Secretary and the Receiver General and Collector of the Province. After the Trial and Condemnation of Joſeph Andrews, for the Murder of Capt. Ruluff Duryee, Peter Demilt Mate, Cobbs the Cabin Boy, all belonging to the Sloop Polly; as alſo of Wells Coverley, and an Antigua Captain, who had ſold his Veſſel and was returning home, and of John Van Bunſchooten, who went for his Health, Paſſengers on board, in September 1766. On Friday the 19th the Court met again for the Trial of Stephen Porter, Mariner, for the Murder of Capt. John Weſtcot and ſundry others, on board a Briſtol Ship on the High Seas, on the Coaſt of Guinea, in the Year 1766. But on the Officer's going to bring him before the Court, he found him hanging to one of the Bars of the Priſon Window, quite dead, having made uſe of a String by which he ſupported his Irons. The Coroner's Inqueſt brought in their Verdict *Self Murder*, and he was ſentenced to be buried in the High Way, at the upper End of the Bowry Lane, with a Stake ſtuck through his Body, which Sentence was executed accordingly, And on Tueſday laſt Joſeph Andrews, according to his Sentence was hanged on the Shore of the North River. When he was dead his Body was cut down, and hang'd in Chains on a high Gallows, on the moſt conſpicuous Part of Bedlow's Iſland. He confeſſed the Murders for which he ſuffered, but ſolemnly denied having ever been concern'd in any other Murder, or capital Crime.

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A, May 18.
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On Tueſday arrived the Brig Suky, Capt. John Newman, in ten Weeks from Falmouth, in Lat. 29. 58. Long. 41. Spoke with the Brig——Capt. Roch, out 28 Days from Londonderry. And in Lat. 30. Long. 50. Spoke with the Snow—— Capt. Rhod, out 22 Days from London bound to Barbados.

On Saturday Capt Shaw arrived from Tortola, in 15 Day: about ten Days ago his Brig was ſtruck by Lightning, by which his Foremaſt was much damaged, and one of his People ſlightly hurt.

Saturday laſt his Excellency the Governor, was pleaſed to prorogue the General Aſſembly of this Province, to thurſday the 7th of July next, having firſt given his Aſſent to the Twenty following Bills, viz.

An *Act* for making a further Proviſion of 1800l. for furniſhing His Majeſty's Troops quartered in this Colony with Neceſſaries.

An *Act* to empower Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Recorders and Aldermen, to try Cauſes to the Value of 10l. and under; and for ſuſpending an Act therein mentioned.

An *Act* for preventing Suits being brought in the Supreme Court of this Colony, for any Sums not exceeding 50l.

An *Act* the better to aſcertain the Quality of Pot Aſh and Pearl Aſhes.

An *Act* to explain and amend an Act, entitled, an Act for regulating Elections of Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, made and paſſed the 8th of May, 1699, in the 11th Year of King William the Third.

An *Act* to amend an Act, entitled, an Act to prevent the Exportation of unmerchantable Flour, and the falſe taring of Bread and Flour Caſks.

An *Act* for regulating the Sale of Goods to be ſold at public Vendue, Auction or Outcry, within this Colony.

An *Act* for the better and more effectual collecting of Taxes in the City of New-York.

An *Act* to enable Supervisors of the County of Weſtcheſter, to raiſe the Arrears of Taxes due from the ſaid County.

An *Act* for dividing Beekman's Precinct in Dutches County, into two Precincts, the one to be called Beekman's, and the other Pauling's Precinct.

An *Act* to amend an Act, entitled, an Act more effectually to prevent the killing of Deer, and firing of Woods within this Colony; and alſo to amend an Act, entitled, an Act to prevent the Deſtruction of Deer by Blood Hounds or Beagles, in the Counties of Albany Ulſter, and Orange, ſo far as the ſaid two Acts reſpect the Counties of Ulſter, and Orange.

An *Act* to compel the late Treaſurer of the County of Dutcheſs to account for divers Sums of Money which have heretofore been received by him, by Virtue of two certain Acts of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Aſſembly, of this Colony of New-York, one of them entitled, An Act for regulating the Militia of the Colony of New-York, made and paſſed in the 28th Year of the Reign of His late Majeſty King George the Second; and the other entitled, An Act to continue an Act, entitled, An Act for regulating the Militia of the Colony of New-York, with ſome Additions thereto; made and paſſed in the 29th Year of His late Majeſty King George the Second.

An *Act* to amend the thirteenth Section of an Act, entitled, An Act to divide the Southern Part of the County of Ulſter into Precincts, and enable the Corporation of Kingſton and Manor of Foxhall, to chooſe and elect one Superviſor more; and for regulating the Superviſors and Aſſeſſors, within the ſaid County.

An *Act* further to continue the ſeveral Acts therein mentioned, reſpecting the Highways in the County of Suffolk.

An *Act* to amend an Act, entitled an Act to prevent the Uſe of ſpirituous Liquors at Vendues in the County of Orange, and for extending the ſame with ſuch Amendments to Ulſter County.

An *Act* further to continue an Act, entitled, an Act to reſtrain the feeding and burning the Graſs, and cutting the Timber on certain Beaches and Iſlands therein mentioned.

An *Act* to raiſe within the Townſhip of Schenectady, the Sum of 242l. 18s. 5d. 1-4, and the further Sum of 44l. 12s. for the Uſes therein mentioned.

An *Act* to enable the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Manor of Renſelaerwyck, to elect ſix Aſſeſſors, three Collectors, eight Conſtables, two Clerks, Pound-Maſters, Fence-Viewers, and Surveyors of the High-ways.

An *Act* for naturalizing Garret Schotler, John Brunckhorſt, John Samler, Michael Srum, Joſeph Stairer. Daniel Duchemin, Adrian De Ronde, Mattheus De Ronde, John Cherbacher, Jachen Chriſtian Schaltz, Johan Jacob Stapell, Philip Oſwald, John Sticklin, William Cline, Coenard Wolfe, George Powers. Michael Hennegar, Anthony Apple, Francis Ortman, John Hill, Anthony Dodine, John Michael Richers, Daniel Sleight, Piere Eugene Du Simitierre, Jacob Moſes, John Brooks, Jubatiſte Depuy, Honore Marſequie, Louis Faugeres, Charles Freidenburg and George Woolrice.

An *Act* for ſettling the Conteſted Boundaries between the Patented Lands, commonly called Cheeſocks and Kakiate, in County of Orange.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, dated May 15.

Four or 5000 of the following Advertiſements are circulating in this Government, and its thought will have the deſired Effect. 'Tis confidently ſaid that the 14th Regiment is ſoon to embark for your City; The Battalion of the 59th Capt. Willſon, goes for Halifax this Week, and God grant (after the Wild Gooſe Chaſe) the reſt may ſoon follow.

" Fellow Citizens and Countrymen.

" Inaſmuch as ſome Perſons among us have in a Caſe of the utmoſt Importance, perſer'd their own ſuppoſed private Advantage to the Welfare and Freedom of America, it is highly proper you ſhould know who they are who have at this critical Time ſordidly detached themſelves from the Public Intereſt——May this diſgraceful but neceſſary Publication of their Names, lead them to reflect on the Baſeneſs of their Crime; and when they find themſelves ſlighted and ſhuned by their Neighbours and Acquaintance; when their Shops are deſerted, and they feel their Fortunes miſerably impaired by proſecuting the Plans of purblind Avarice; when their guilty Conſciences have rendered this Life inſupportable; may they ſeriouſly attend to the Concerns of another: and altho' they muſt ſuffer the Puniſhment due to their Parricide in this World, may a humble and ſincere Repentance open the Way to their Forgiveneſs in the next.

" The miſguided Men who have imported Goods from England ſince the late Agreement of the Merchants of this Town, are,

" Meſſieurs Nathaniel Rogers, Jonathan Simpſon, William Jackſon, T. and E. Hutchinſon, J. and R. Selkrige, John Taylor, Samuel Fletcher, Theophilus Lille."

On Tueſday the 16th Inſt. our annual Commencement was held in this City. The Proceſſion which was larger and more ſolemn than uſual, began to move at 10 o'Clock, from King's College to Trinity Church, in the following Order. 1ſt, The young Gentlemen belonging to the College School. 2dly, The Students of the College. 3dly, The former Graduates. 4thly, The Preſident and Profeſſors. 5thly, The Clergy. 6thly, His Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Bart. with the Members of his Majeſty's Council; and many other Gentlemen, Military as well as civil, who attended on the Occaſion.

The Commencement was opened by Dr. Cooper, with P[illegible]: After which he introduced the Exerciſes [illegible]ery nervous and elegant Latin Oration. The *Candidates* then proceeded in the following Order.——*Salutatory Oration*, Latin, by Mr. *Nicoll*. On *Benevolence*, Engliſh, by Mr. *Vardill*. *De Imitatione*, by Mr. *Cooper*. On the *Employment of Time*, by Mr. *Beekman*. De *Utilitate Artium et Scientiarum*, by Mr. *Barclay*. *Medical Diſſertations*, by Mr. *Tucker*, and *Kiſſam*.

The Preſident then conferred the following *Degrees*.—*Caleb Cooper*, A. B. *Robert Tucker*; and *Samuel Kiſſam*, M. B.

Rev. *John Tyler*, Rev. *Ebenezer Kneeland*; *Henry Lloyd*, *John Watts*, *Edward Nicoll*, *John Troup*, ſen. *John Troup*, jun. *John Vardill*, *James Barclay*, and *Gerard Beekman*, A. M.

Valedictory Oration, by Mr. *Watts*.

The Audience, which was extremely crowded, gave the higheſt Applauſe to the different Performances.

Immediately before the Time of conferring Degrees, the Preſident left his Seat, and was ſucceeded by *Samuel Bard*, M. D. who delivered a moſt animated Speech, containing Advice to the Gentlemen who were to be graduated in *Medicine*: At the Concluſion of which he took Occaſion to urge, with great Pathos and Strength of Argument, the Neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a regular Hospital in this *City*, for the Reception of the poor *Sick*; and ſet the Advantages reſulting from ſuch an *Inſtitution*, in the moſt ſtriking Point of Light.

The Buſineſs of the Commencement being ended, the Proceſſion returned in the ſame Order, as before, to the *College Hall*, a little after 3 o'Clock; where, after an handſome Entertainment, a *Subſcription* was opened, by his *Excellency* the Governor's particular Deſire, for the Erection of a *Public Hoſpital*. His *Excellency*, and the other Gentlemen who were preſent, ſubſcribed very liberally, for the Purpoſe. The Sum then raiſed, amounted to near a Thouſand Pounds. It is not to be doubted that this laudable Example will be followed by all other opulent and public-ſpirited Patriots in the *Province*; who, we cannot but hope will countenance, and otherwiſe contribute to carry into Execution, ſo *charitable* a Scheme, which cannot fail of producing the moſt Salutary Effects to the Community.

N. B. Meſſrs. *Tucker* and *Kiſſam*, are the firſt Gentlemen who have been graduated in *Phyſic* at this College. Their extenſive Knowledge in that Branch of Science, diſcovered in their Diſſertations, and the very critical, public Examinations which they underwent, previous to the *Commencement*, did much Honour to their own Abilities, as well as to the different Profeſſors in Medicine, who had the Care of their Education; and is an happy Preſage of the future Utility of the Inſtitution.

Great Preparations are making at King's College in this City for accurately obſerving the Tranſit of Venus, which is to happen on the 3d Day of next Month.

☞ *The Boſton Journal came too late for this Week.*

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Ship Sir Henry Moore, Webb, Brig Mary, Shoals; and Sloop Induſtry, Southgate, from Honduras: Polly, Bunce, Teneriff; Three Friends, Carpenter, Jamaica; Charlotte, Willmot, Barbados; Theodoſia, Conkling, Boſton; Two Siſters, Bedlow, St. Croix; Ranger, Kennedy, Madeira; Live Oak, Hammond, Penſacola; Peggy, Davidſon, North-Carolina; Dove, Ferguſon; and Sally, Alberſon, Philadelphia. Schooner Suky, Newman, Poole; Lovely Betſy, Dean, Coracoa; New Orleans Packet, Gibbs, St. Auguſtine; Dolphin, Foſſit, Maryland. Brig Ranger, Shaw, Tortola.

Outward.—Shaw Thiſtle, Marquis, for Cork. Brig Jenny, Hunter, Glaſgow; Helena, Harriot, Dominico; Friendſhip, Wallace, Jamaica; Nelly, Bennett; and Sloop John, Anderſon, St. Croix; Stratford, Calder, Dublin; Little Bob, Harris, New Orleans; Sidney, Oliver, N. Carolina. Schooner Sucky, Newman, Newfoundland; New Orleans Packet, Gibbs, Penſacola; Ann, Parker, Barbados.

Cleared.——Ship Britannia, Munds, to Cork. Brig Heſter, Stout; and Sloop Polly, Shand, Newfoundland; Phenix, Seymour, St. Kitts; Ranger, Cox, N. Carolina; Sally, Alberſon, Philadelphia; New-York Packet, Collard; and Two Brothers, Davis, Rhode-Iſland; Nancy, Snead; and Bobbing Joan, Cuſtis, Virginia.

WE hear ſome Copies are to be had in Town of the famous North-Brittons, No. 50 and 51, for publiſhing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in the King's Bench Priſon in London.——Inquire at the Printing-Office.

LOST on Monday the 12th Inſtant, May 1769, a Lady's plain Gold Watch, (Maker's Name Webſter) on the Back of it engrav'd a Lion Rampant, holding a Pen in his Paw, a plain Gold Chain and Pinchbeck Seal: Whoever takes up and brings it to the Printer, at the Exchange, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, If offer'd to Sale, pray ſtop it and the Party. 77 80

A LADY going to England, may by inquiring at the Houſe of Mrs. Gibbs, Widow, next Door to Mr. Philip Livingſton, near the Fly-Market, hear of a Woman who would be glad to wait on her as a Servant, and can be well recommended. 77 80

To be ſold, by public Vendue,

On the firſt Day of July next, or at private Sale, any Time before;

THE Houſe and Lot of Ground, belonging to Danial Ruff, ſituated in Ferry-Street, the Houſe is 3 Stories high; has Six Fire-places; the Lot is 59 Feet in Front and Rear, and 78 Feet in Breadth; alſo, a Work-Shop, Stable and Chair-Houſe. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe before the Day of Sale, may know farther, by applying to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes.

DANIAL RUFF.

N. B. Will be Sold at the ſame Time and Place, a likely Negro Wench, about 26 Years of Age.

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.

(Not acted this Seaſon.)

For the Benefit of Mrs. DOUGLASS.

By THE *AMERICAN COMPANY*,

At the Theatre, in John-Street, this Evening, being Thurſday the 25th of May,

The Tragical HISTORY of

KING RICHARD III.

Containing the Diſtreſſes, and Death of King Henry VI.—The artful Acquiſition of the Crown by Richard.—The inhuman Murder of the young King Edward V and his Brother the Duke of York, in the Tower—The Fall of the Duke of Buckingham.—The Landing of the Earl of Richmond, at Milford Haven;—and the Death of King Richard, in the deciſive Battle of Boſworth-Field, being the laſt that was fought between the Houſes of York and Lancaſter: With many other hiſtorical Paſſages.

With Entertainments, viz——End of the Play—Thro' the Wood Laddie, *in Character*, by Miſs Wainwright——After which, Mr. Douglas, will exhibit (*From the Lecture upon Heads.*)

The HEAD of a LAWYER,

And pronounce an Oration in Praiſe of the Law; with a humourous Law-Caſe,

DANIEL VERSUS DISHCLOUT.

A Minuet by Mr. Hallam, and Miſs Hallam.

Then Miſs Hallam will Sing, *Vain is Beauty's gaudy Flower*, from the Oratorio of Judith.

To which will be added,

LOVE A-LA-MODE.

As Mrs. Douglaſs's ill State of Health prevents her from waiting on the Ladies, ſhe humbly hopes they will excuſe a perſonal Application, and favour her with their Company.

Tickets to be had at H. Gaine's, in Hanover-Square; John Patridge, at the Theatre, and of Mrs. Douglaſs.

To be ſold at public Vendue,

On Monday the 12th Day of June, or at private Sale any Time before;

THE Mills that belonged to John J. Carpenter, Merchant, deceaſed, ſituated by the Road from New-Windſor to Goſhen, where Warwick, Oxford, Florida, and the Wallkill Roads fall in near the ſaid Mills, being in the Heart of a fine Wheat Country, in Orange County, about 7 Miles from Hudſon's River. Said Mills are three Stories high, have two Pair of Running Geers, overſhot, and never wants a Dam, the Water being taken off a Rock, and the natural Stream, ſufficient in the drieſt Seaſons.—There are 42 Acres of Land belonging to the ſaid Mills, whereon is a good Houſe, young Orchard, &c.—Alſo a Farm containing 150 Acres, lying by the above-mentioned Road, ſix Miles from the Landing, whereon is a good Houſe, Barn, Garden, young Orchard, &c. Attendance will be given on the Day of Sale, by the Executors of ſaid Eſtate.——An indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer, by the Executors, and Conditions made known at the Day of Sale. 77 79

POETS CORNER.

On the preſent Mode of dreſſing the Head.

THE women attempted ſome few years ago,
Their lovers to charm with a ſmall head,
But now in their noddles as bumpy they ſhow,
As if the whole carcaſe was all head:
This faſhion the ſex of admirers will rob,
Their conqueſts they certainly puſh ill,
In ſtriving to charm with a bolſter'd out nob,
As large as a Wincheſter buſhel.

Philadelphia, May 1.

PROPOSALS

For continuing and improving the

PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE,

AND

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER,

(At the moderate Price of *Ten Shillings* Philadelphia Money per Annum)

By William Goddard.

(To be embelliſhed with Copper Plates, which if ſold ſeparate, could not be afforded for the Price of a Year's *Chronicle*)

THE Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, &c. having inſtituted his Paper with a View of ſerving the Pubic, (as well as to obtain for himſelf ſuch moderate Subſiſtence as one of his Profeſſion has a Right to expect, is very deſirous to extend its Utility—and as a Proof of his Sincerity he propoſes now to make ſome conſiderable Improvements, which he hopes will meet the Attention and Encouragement of the PUBLIC.—To this End he has greatly enlarged his Correſpondence in *Europe*, and to the numerous Daily and Weekly NEWS-PAPERS, has ordered an additional conſtant Supply of the beſt POLITICAL PAMPHLETS, REGISTERS, REVIEWS, and every other temporary Production that may enable him to proſecute his Deſign with Credit to himſelf and Satisfaction to his Subſcribers.——Several Gentlemen of great Learning and Ingenuity, in this and the neighbouring Provinces, have promiſed to lend their Aſſiſtance, ſo that there may not be wanting ſome original Productions, which may exhibit agreeable Specimens of *American* Humour and Genius.——The Paper will thus become not only a REGISTER of the BEST INTELLIGENCE (in which *no* Article, Foreign or Domeſtic worthy the *Public Notice*, will be omitted) but a Repoſitory of ingenious and valuable Literature, in Proſe and Verſe;—and to incite Perſons to preſerve their Papers, which will grow into a Family Library of Entertainment and Inſtruction, he intends printing them in a very handſome Quarto, on a good fair Paper with a new and beautiful Elzevir Type, to be embelliſhed annually with two elegant Copper Plates, (which are already contracted for) to be executed by the moſt ingenious Artiſts; one to ſerve for a Frontiſpiece, and the other to cloſe the Volume. A neat *Title*, and a copious and uſeful *Index* will likewiſe be added.

The extraordinary Expences that the Printer muſt neceſſarily incur, by providing theſe Improvements, will require *further Encouragement*, and induce him, whilſt he is returning Thanks to his preſent generous Subſcribers, to ſolicit the Favour of *others*, as every one muſt be ſenſible from ſo ſmall a Price as as *Ten Shillings* a Year, and the conſtant and incidental Expence of a Preſs, how ſmall a Profit will remain to the Printer. Nor can the Advance of *Five Shillings*, for the firſt Half-Year, which he requeſts from *every* Subſcriber, both *new* and *old*, (and for which due Credit ſhall be given) be looked upon as unſeaſonable, on the preſent improved and expenſive Plan, which will require an immediate Supply.

The conſtant Attention the Printer has always ſhewn to gratify the PUBLIC, the open and impartial Manner in which he has managed his Preſs, *unbiaſſed by Party*, the free Acceſs every Man has to it in private Diſputes, without Prejudice or Affection to either Side, may, he hopes, entitle him to ſome Degree of Merit in his Buſineſs, and conſequently to thoſe Favours of the Public, which he will be always equally ready to *acknowledge* and ſtudious to *deſerve*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the Printer, at his Office in *Market-Street*, and by many Gentlemen in different Parts of *America*, (particularly by moſt of the Poſtmaſters, Bookſellers, and Printers) in whoſe Hands Subſcription Papers will be left; and the Printer would be much obliged to any of his old Friends and Cuſtomers for their good Offices towards the future Succeſs of his Undertaking.

N. B. The greateſt Attention will be paid to the regular Diſpatch and Delivery of the Papers in Town and Country.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the hon. Court of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Fairfield, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors of the Eſtate of David Rowland, Eſq; deceaſed, being repreſented Inſolvent: We do hereby appoint the 2d Tueſday of June and July, the firſt Tueſday of November, and the 2d Tueſday of April next, to meet and attend the Buſineſs, at the Dwelling Houſe of Abigail Bulkeley, Tavern-keeper, in Fairfield.——*Dated in Fairfield, May 8, 1769.*

SAMUEL ADAMS,
THEOPHILUS NICHOLS, } Commiſſioners.
JAMES SMEDLEY,

ALL Perſons indebted to RICHARD CURSON, are requeſted to pay the ſame to WILLIAM SETON, who carries on the Buſineſs as uſual; and has for Sale at his Store in Dock-Street oppoſite Mr. Henry Cuyler's;

THE beſt of Madeira Wines	Common, Green, and Bohea Tea
Brandy	Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugar
Spirits	Plain, Straſburgh, and Scotch Snuffs
Old Hock	Pearl Barley
Florence Oil	Sago
Spices of all Kinds	Pepper, &c.
Catsfoot Tobacco	
Superfine Hyſon Tea	
Souchong, Pekoe	

With a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Way: And he hopes for the Continuance of the Favour and Cuſtom of his Friends. 76 79

TO BE SOLD, BY EDWARD LAIGHT,

In St. GEORGE'S-SQUARE,

DERBY, Salem, and Engliſh Sithes, likewiſe a general Aſſortment of Ironmongery, which he will ſell at the loweſt Rates, as it is near the breaking up of his Store.

N. B. Said Laight continues to ſell all the Articles neceſſary in the Currying Buſineſs, and half tanned Leather, for the Uſe of Veſſels. 67 79

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

ON Sunday Evening the 14th Inſt. between 7 and 8 o'Clock, ſome Perſon entered the Houſe of Capt. John Taylor, on Golden-Hill, broke open a Deſk in the upper Room, and ſtole from thence about Sixty Pounds; conſiſting of one Ten Pound Bill, ſeveral Half Johannes's, Moidores, Engliſh Guineas and French Piſtoles, and 12s in Silver.——As the Money had been put into that Deſk but the Day before, it is ſuſpected that ſome Negro, who is acquainted with the Servants in the Houſe, muſt have been the Thief, as the Robbery was committed under ſuch Circumſtances as render this Suppoſition very probable.

If any ſuch Money ſhould be attempted to be changed, by any Negro, or other ſuſpicious Perſon, it is hoped the ſame will be ſtopped until Notice can be given to the Subſcriber, who, beſides paying the above Reward, will thankfully acknowledge the Care uſed by any Perſon to detect this atrocious piece of Villany.

New-York, May 16, 1769. JOHN TAYLOR.

THIS is to give Notice, that JACOB KEMPER, has removed to the Houſe of the late Mr. William Burnham, about a Mile out of the City along the New-Road; where he propoſes to entertain Gentlemen and Ladies with Breakfaſt, and Tea in the Afternoon. Thoſe that will pleaſe to Favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend on the beſt of Entertainment of that Kind, by their humble Servant. JACOB KEMPER.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber living on the Premiſes,

A Plantation, containing about 268 Acres, ſituated at Maſſapaponix, in the Neighbourhood of Two Iron Works; and two Griſt Mills, where is a ready Market for all Kinds of Produce that is raiſed on a Farm, and about 5 Miles from South-River Landing, from whence Boats conſtantly go to New-York: There is on the Premiſes, a good Farm Houſe, with a convenient Cellar, Milk Houſe, Barn and other neceſſary Houſes for a Farm: A good bearing Orchard of 150 Apple Trees, and a Variety of other Fruit Trees; about 160 Acres of cleared Land, and a few Acres of Meadow; the Remainder good Wood-Land, 16 Acres of which will make very good Meadow with little Coſt. The Whole is well watered and in good Fence——A good Title will be given by

(76 72) JAMES GORDON.

URIAH HENDRICKS,

HAS removed his Store near the Cuſtom-Houſe, between White-Hall and the Exchange, in the Houſe lately occupied by the Honourable [illegible] Warner, Eſq; and has to diſpoſe of, the followin[illegible], very cheap for Caſh;

Ruſſia and Ravens Duck of the beſt Quality, Superfine India Nankeens; Pepper, beſt Bohea Tea, Dutch or Hanover Lace, ſtrong Ruſſia Towelling, &c. 74 77

Juſt imported from the Maker, and original Inventer, now in London, the rightly prepared and improved

LIQUID TRUE BLUE.

THIS Preparation will give to Silk if white, a moſt beautiful *Blue*; if yellow a fine *Green*; if Red or Pink, a rich and agreeable *Purple*, by a Method ſo perfectly eaſy, as renders it uſeful to all Families, only pouring a little of the Liquid into a Quantity of Water, no matter how large, and whether it be hot or cold, and the Silk will immediately Drain the Dye from the Water, and become of the lively Colours mentioned above: A Phial is fully ſufficient for a complete Suit, but as for other ſmall Things, as Hats, Shades, Ribbons, &c. a Phial will ſerve many Times, and if well cork'd up will always keep good. It is provided with Directions that ſhews not only how to manage the Dye, but alſo the Silk, that it may be finiſhed to Perfection.——To be ſold Wholeſale and Retail by Mr. NOEL, Bookſeller, and by the Printer hereof, in New-York, where all Dealers in the Britiſh Plantations may be ſupplied; and may have a Specimen of the Colours, with the Hand and Seal of Mr. FALCK, Inventor, and principal Proprietor of this Liquid, which ſerves as a Certificate to all Venders in the Britiſh Dominions, to guard againſt Counterfeits

Price 3s. 6d. New-York Currency.

Mr. Falck begs Leave to obſerve, that it is his Original Invention, firſt made Public in New-York, 1766, and ſince in England. He returns his ſincere Thanks to the Ladies and the Public in General, for the kind Reception he has met with; he has brought it to its Perfection, and will make it his ſtudy to give continual Satisfaction. He earneſtly cautions the Public againſt the Impoſitions of Counterfeits, which have appeared in New-York ſince his Abſence, (an Inconvenience which Uſeful Inventions generally labour under by Quacks, whoſe Study it is to impoſe on the Public) which he hopes will be attended to, and the Counterfeit treated with that Contempt it deſerves. 59—

IF any Family or Families would be willing to ſettle on the Iſland of St. Johns, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, on Lot N. 35 or Lot No. 64, by applying to the Printer hereof, may hear of advantageous Terms. Both the above Lots are good Soil, and well ſituated for a Fiſhery: Lot 35, hath 800 Acres of clear Land on it, and a Number of Houſes, with two Saw-Mills and a Griſt-Mill; and it is beſt interſected with Water of any Lot in the Place; the Bay of Trecadie, well known to Fiſhermen belongs to this Lot. 68—

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of POT-BAKER'S-HILL, ſells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholeſale and Retale, at the loweſt Prices, viz.

LONG French corks		Cork ſoals for ſhoes
Short long	ditto	Corks for women's clogs
Beſt velvet	do.	Swimming corks
Common fine	do.	Pickling, jar, ſtone,
Phial	do.	Muſtard & ſnuff bottle corks,
With all ſorts of common Corks, and brewers	do.	Floats for fiſhing nets

He has alſo imported from London, callimancoes, durants, tammies and ſhalloons; quilted petticoats,—alſo a neat aſſortment of jewellery and grocery, together with a good aſſortment of ſhop goods; Cheſhire cheeſe, freſh oatmeal, anchovies, capers and olives.

N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for ſwimming, which has ſaved many from drowning. 61—

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dreſſer,

IS removed to the Corner, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to ſell, Ladies beſt Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs, of all Sorts. 68—

New-Rochelle, Feb. 1ſt, 1769.

To the PUBLIC.

LATELY ſettled in this place, a French clergyman, that can be well recommended, and has opened a grammar-ſchool, in the houſe late in the occupation of Mr. Abramſe, wherein he propoſes to teach the French language, together with geography, ancient and modern hiſtory, to the youth of both ſexes—He alſo intends to teach the Latin and Greek tongues, with the claſſics, in order to fit for the college thoſe who are deſirous of this part of education:—Proper care will be taken of the pupils's morals, and they may be boarded on very reaſonable terms. The parents who will favour him with encouragement, may apply for further information, both in regard of the places of board, and manner of tuition, to the following gentlemen, viz. Judge Bleecker, and Captain Beſley, Meſſrs. Vallade and De Blez, or any other gentlemen of the place; and in New-York of Meſſrs. Anthony and John Bleecker, merchants. 66.—

L. KILLBURN,

At the WHITE-HALL, NEW-YORK,

HATH FOR SALE,

WHITE lead	Vermillion
Spaniſh brown	Pruſſian blue
Yellow oaker	White Vitriol
Verdigriſe	Spaniſh whiting
Red lead	Paint bruſhes,
Linſeed oil	And all ſorts of crown
White varniſh	Window-glaſs.
Spirits of turpentine	

Alſo portrait painter's colours, canvas, hair and Fitch pencils, tools and gilt carv'd frames for portraits; leaf-gold, and ſilver, do. &c. 35—

To be SOLD, by MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of James M'Evers, late of this city, merchant, deceas'd, by book, bond, or note, are requeſted to make ſpeedy ſettlement of the ſame with Charles M'Evers; and thoſe having demands on ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be immediately ſettled.

ELIZABETH M'EVERS, Executrix.
CHARLS M'EVERS, } Executors
CHARLES WD. APTHORPE, }

CHARLES M'EVERS,

Intending to carry on the buſineſs of his late brother, deſires to inform thoſe who have been heretofore ſupplied at his ſtores; that he has now on hand, A large and ſeaſonable aſſortment of European and India goods, and that they will be diſpoſed of on the uſual terms. 47—

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very beſt of Bar Iron, by the beſt Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not ſuperior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Caſt Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be ſold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can ſupply any Gentlemen on ſhort Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight. 39 90

JUST PUBLISHED,

And Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE,

A PAMPHLET

ENTITLED

Primitive Phyſick,

or an eaſy and natural

METHOD,

of curing

MOST DISEASES.

By JOHN WESTLY.

Homo ſum, Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

The thirteenth Edition, corrected and much improved.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1377.

[THURDAY, MAY 25, 1769.]

BOSTON, May 11.

AFTER the election on Friday last the Hon. James Otis was choſen Moderator. And it was moved that a Committe be appointed to prepare Inſtructions for their Repreſentatives, and report: And Richard Dana, Eſq; John Adams, Eſq; John Ruddock, Eſq; Dr. Benjamin Church, Dr. Joſeph Warren, Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; and Mr. William Mollineux, were apppointed accordingly.

On Monday laſt the town met according to adjournment, and the Committee reported the following draft of inſtructions; which being ſeveral times diſtinctly read, was accepted by the town, *nemine contradicente*.

To the Hon. James Otis and Thomas Cuſhing, Eſqrs; Mr. Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, Eſq,

Gentlemen,

YOU have once more received the higheſt teſtimony of the confidence and affection of your conſtituents, which the conſtitution has empowered them to exhibit, the truſt of repreſenting them in the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this province. This important truſt is committed to you, at a time, when your country demands the exertion of all your wiſdom, fortitude, and virtue; and therefore it is preſumed, a free communication of our ſentiments, cannot but be agreeable to you.

The firſt object of your attention, is, the privilege of that aſſembly of which you are now choſen to be members. The debates there muſt be free: You will therefore exert yourſelves to remove every thing that may carry the leaſt appearance of an attempt to awe or intimidate. As the aſſembly is called to ſit in the uſual place, common decency, as well as the honour and dignity of a free legiſlative, will require a removal of thoſe cannon and guards, as well as that clamourous parade which has been daily around the Court-houſe ſince the arrival of his Majeſty's troops; and at ſome times, while the higheſt court of judicature has been ſitting there, on the trial even of capital cauſes. When this grievance ſhall be removed, and the debates of the Aſſembly ſhall be free, it will be natural to inquire into all the grievances we have ſuffered from the military power: Why they have been quartered in the body of this town, in contradiction to the expreſs words, and as we conceive, the manifeſt intention of an act of parliament: Why the officers, who have thus violated our rights, have not been called to account, and dealt with as the law required: Whether the meaſure taken by the Governor of the province, in appointing an extraordinary officer to provide quarters for the troops, was not an evaſion of the act of parliment made for the billeting and quartering his Majeſty's troops in America, (the profeſſed rule of their conduct) and deſigned to elude the clauſe of ſaid act purpoſely providing for the convenience of American ſubjects, and their ſecurity againſt an exceſs of military power:—— Why the repeated offences and violences committed by the ſoldiery againſt the peace, and in open defiance and contempt of the civil magiſtrate and the law, have eſcaped puniſhment in the courts of juſtice: And whether the Attorney general has not in ſome late inſtances, unduly exerciſed a power of entering "*Nolle proſequi*," upon indictments, without the concurrence of the court, in obſtruction to the courſe of juſtice, and to the great encouragement of violence and oppreſſion.

And as the quartering troops here has proved the occaſion of many evils, we do earneſtly recommend to you, to uſe your utmoſt endeavours for a ſpeedy removal of them.

Should the expence that has been incurred in providing barracks for the troops, and ſupplying them with neceſſaries, be required of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, we do, in the moſt ſolemn and expreſs manner, enjoyn you, by no means to comply with ſuch a requiſition. If the General Court is a free Aſſembly, no power upon earth has authority to compel it to pay this money: Should it ever be deprived of its freedom, it ſhould never, with our conſent, be made an engine to drain us of the little money we have left.

Another object of great importance, and which requires your earlieſt attention, is a late flagrant and formal attack upon the conſtitution itſelf: An attempt not only to deprive us of the liberties, privileges and immunities of our Charter, but the rights of Britiſh ſubjects. We have ſeen copies of letters publiſhed here, authenticated by the Clerk of the papers to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, the contents of which muſt have awakened the jealouſy of the country—the deſign of the writer is ſufficiently apparent: And conſidering his ſtation, as Repreſentative of the firſt perſonage in the Empire, and the rank of the miniſter to whom he addreſſed himſelf, we cannot wonder that credit has been given to his letters in Great Britain, and that they have already produced effects alarming to the colonies, and dangerous to both countries. It is therefore expected, that you uſe the whole influence you may have, that the injurious impreſſions which they have unhappily made, may be removed, and that an effectual antedote may be adminiſtered, before the poiſon ſhall have wrought the ruin of the conſtitution.

It is unneceſſary for us at this time, to repeat our well known ſentiments concerning the revenue, which is continually levied upon us, to our great diſtreſs, and for no other end than to ſupport a great number of very unneceſſary placemen and penſioners. We have only to add, that our ſentiments on this ſubject are in no reſpect changed: and we expect that you purſue with firm reſolution and unremitted ardour, every meaſure that may tend to procure us relief; never yielding your conſent to, or connivance at the leaſt encroachment on our rights.

Next to the revenue itſelf, the late extenſions of the juriſdiction of the admiralty, are our greateſt grievance. The American Courts of Admiralty ſeem to be forming, by degrees, into a ſyſtem, that is to overturn our conſtitution, and to deprive us entirely of our boſt inheritance, *the law of the land*. It would be thought in England, a dangerous innovation, if the trial of any matter *upon land* was given to the Admiral; it would be thought more threatening ſtill, if the power of confiſcation, over ſhips and cargoes, for illicit trade, was committed to that court: But if the forfeitures of ſhips and cargoes, large penalties upon maſters, and ſuch exhorbitant penalties as the treble value of cargoes, upon every perſon concerned in landing uncuſtomed goods, were by act of Parliament appointed to be tried by the Admiral, the nation would think their liberties irrecoverably loſt.

This, however is the miſerable caſe of North-America! in the 41 § of the ſtatute of the fourth of George chap. 15. we find that "*all the forfeitures and penalties, inflicted by this, or any other act of Parliament, relating to the trade and revenues of the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, which ſhall be incurred there, may be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered in any Court of Admiralty, in the ſaid colonies.*" Thus, theſe extraordinary penalties and forfeitures are to be heard and tried—not by a jury—not by the law of the land—but by the civil law and a ſingle judge! Unlike the ancient Barons, who anſwered with one voice "We will not, that the laws of Eng-"land be changed, which of old have been uſed "and approved," the Barons of *modern* times ſeem to have anſwered, that *they* are willing thoſe laws ſhould be changed, with regard to America, in the moſt tender point, and fundamental principle!

And this hardſhip is the more levere, as we ſee in the ſame page of the ſtatute, and the ſection immediately preceding "That all penalties and for-"feitures, which ſhall be incurred in Great Bri-"tain, ſhall be proſecuted, ſued for, and recover-"ed, in any of his Majeſty's Courts of Record in "Weſtminſter, or in the Court of Exchequer in "Scotland reſpectively." Here is a contraſt that ſtrikes us in the face! A partial diſtinction that is made between the ſubject in *Great Britain*, and the ſubject in *America*! The Parliament in one ſection, guarding the people of the *realm*, and ſecuring to them the benefit of a trial by *jury* and the law of the land, and by the next ſection depriving *Americans* of thoſe important rights.—Is not this diſtinction a brand of diſgrace upon every American? a degradation below the rank of an Engliſhman? Is it not, with reſpect to us, a repeal of the 29th Chapter of MAGNA CHARTA? "*No freeman ſhall "be taken or impriſoned or diſſeiſed of his freehold, "or liberties, or free Cuſtoms, or out lawed, or ex-"iled, or any otherwiſe deſtroyed, nor will we paſs "upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judg-"ment of his Peers, or the law of the land.*"—— Engliſhmen are inviolably attached to the important right expreſſed in this clauſe, which, for many centuries, has been the nobleſt monument, and firmeſt bulwark of their Liberties. One proof of this attachment, given us by a great Sage of the law we think proper to mention, not for your information, but as the beſt expreſſion of the ſenſe of your conſtituents. "*Againſt this ancient and fundamental "law, and in the face thereof, ſays Lord* Coke, *I "find an act of Parliament made, that as well Juſ-"tices of Aſſize, as Juſtices of the Peace, without "any finding or preſentment of twelve men, upon a "bare information for the King before them made, "ſhould have full power and authority, by their "diſcretions, to hear and try men, for penalties "and forfeitures.*" His Lordſhip, after mentioning the repeal of this ſtatute, and the fate of *Empſon* and *Dudley*, who received the full weight of the national vengeance for acting under it, concludes with a reflection, which, if well conſidered, might be ſufficient to diſcourage ſuch attacks upon fundamental principles. "*The ill ſucceſs of this ſtatute, "and the fearful end of theſe two oppreſſors, ſhould "deter others from committing the like, and ſhould "admoniſh Parliaments, that inſtead of this ordi-"nary and precious trial by the law of the land, "they bring not in abſolute and partial trials by "diſcretion.*" Such are the feelings and reflections of an *Engliſhman* upon a ſtatute, not unlike the ſtatute now under conſideration, and upon Courts and Judges not unlike the Courts and Judges of Admiralty in America.

The formidable power of theſe Courts, and their diſtreſſing courſe of proceedings, have been ſeverely felt within the year paſt: many of your Fellow Citizens having been worn out with attendance upon them, in defence againſt informations for *extravagant* and *enormous* penalties. And we have the higheſt reaſon to fear from paſt experience, that if no relief is obtained for us, the properties and liberties, of this unhappy country, and its morals too, will be ruined, by theſe Courts, and the perſons employed to ſupport them.

We therefore earneſtly recommend to you, by every legal meaſure, to endeavour that the power of theſe Courts may be confined to their *proper element*, according to the ancient Engliſh ſtatute, and that you petition and remonſtrate againſt the late extenſions of their juriſdiction: And we doubt not, the other Colonies and Provinces, who ſuffer with us, under them, will cheerfully harmonize with this, in any juſtifiable meaſures that may be taken for redreſs.

We need not here take occaſion to inſtruct you, that while you in the moſt ample manner teſtify your loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, you ſtrenuouſly aſſert and maintain the right of the ſubject, jointly or ſeverally to petition the King; or to declare it as our clear opinion, that the Houſe of Repreſentatives in any one province, has an undeniable right, whenever a juſt occaſion ſhall offer, to communicate their ſentiments upon a common concern, to the aſſemblies of any or all the other Colonies, and to unite with them in humble, dutiful and loyal petitions for redreſs of a general grievance.

Then the meeting was further adjourned to the 22d inſtant.

Previous to this adjournment, the town unanimouſly expreſſed their high ſatisfaction, on being informed, that the merchants had ſo ſtrictly adhered to their late agreement relative to a non-importation of European merchandiſe, and VOTED, that it be, and hereby is RECOMMENDED to the inhabitants not to purchaſe any goods of thoſe few perſons who have imported any articles in the veſſels lately arrived from Great Britain, not included in ſaid agreement; but, on the contrary, to uſe their influence to promote in the way of trade the intereſt of thoſe gentlemen who have freely preferred the future welfare of their country, and all North America, to any preſent advantage of their own. Atteſt.

WILLIAM COOPER, *Town Clerk*.

To be ſold at public Vendue, on Monday the 29th of May next, (or at private Sale any Time before) at Perth-Amboy;

A BOAT called the Betſy lately belonging to John Watſon; the ſaid Boat is in exceeding good Order, with a new Quarter Deck, and very commodious for Paſſengers or any other Buſineſs, She will carry about Six Cords of Wood.

April 28th, 1769. JEREMIAH STANTON, WILLIAM WRIGHT.

74 77

LOST,

FROM the South Side of Staten-Iſland, the twenty-fifth Day of April, a CANOE, of about 20 Feet long, three Feet wide, with a ſmall Bar of Iron under the Seat.——Whoever takes up or ſecures ſaid Canoe, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, paid by me

BENJAMIN SPINING.

Elizabeth-Town, April 9, 1769. 75 78

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN LONG, in Pearl-Street, near the Battery, good Lisbon Wine, by the Quarter Cask, Hogshead, or larger Quantity, for Cash or short Credit. 75 78

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that we the Subscribers, Trustees for all the Creditors of Garrit Sp. Dewint, of the Island of St. Thomas, in the West-Indies, Merchant, are ready to make a Dividend of the Estate of the said Garrit Sp. Dewint, among his Creditors; And we hereby desire all the said Creditors to meet on the 10th Day of July next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, at the Dwelling House of Walter Brock, in Wall-Street, in the City of New-York, for that Purpose. Dated the 4th of May, 1769.

BENJAMIN BLAGGE,
ISAAC CORSA,
JOSEPH BULL.

75 78

New-York, Supreme Court.

JACOB FRY, Ver. BENJAMIN KNAPP, Al. Dict. &c.

WHereas in the Year 1757, I the Subscriber, being then Sheriff of the County of West Chester, did by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed in the above Cause, take all the real Estate of the above Defendant, lying and being in the County of West Chester, which still remains in my Hands unsold, and the Judgment, upon which the said Execution issued, still unsatisfied; This is therefore to give Notice, that on Wednesday the Twenty-fourth Day of May Instant, at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Court House at the White Plains, in the said County of West Chester, I shall expose to Sale, at public Vendue, all the real Estate of the said Benjamin Knapp, consisting of a Farm of about 80 Acres, lying in the White Plains, opposite to the Court House; on which there is a Dwelling House, Barn and Orchard. The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale, by

75 77 ISAAC WILLETT, late Sheriff.

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all Sorts of Stays and Jumps, turned and plain, with French and Mecklenburg Waistcoats, and German Jackets and Slips, after the neatest and best Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their Shapes he fits without any Incumbrance: Young Ladies and growing Misses inclining to casts and risings in their Hips and Shoulders. He likewise accommodates by Methods approved of by the Society of Stay-Makers in London, from whence, by the Means of a Correspondent he has settled there, he acquires the first Fashions of the Court. He has had the Honour of working for several Ladies of Distinction both in England and this City, with universal Applause and as he engages his Work to be preferable to any in this City, both for neatness and true fitting, he flatters himself that he has given entire Satisfaction. Ladies that reside in the Country, by sending their Measure, or the Lining of their old Stays, may be served at the first Notice.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale-bone for Merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest Price. He returns his sincere Thanks to all his good Customers, and hopes their good Word will not be wanting to promote his Business. He waits on Ladies at any Distance,—And is to be found next Door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 75 78

RUN away from the Subscriber, living near the Fishkills Landing, in Dutches-County, on Sunday Night last, the 7th of May Instant, Two Servant Men, bought from Philadelphia, viz. William Thomas, a Welch Man, about 21 Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 Inches high, fair Complexion, fresh coloured, small black Eyes, sandy colour'd curl'd Hair, well set, speaks not very good English, and is somewhat hard of hearing,—is by Trade a Mason, but has sometime been employ'd in farming Business; one of his Great Toes has been lately mash'd, so that he has lost the End of it, with the Nail, and the Wound is supposed to be not quite heal'd yet, the other Great Toe has been out of Joint, and does not stand in its natural Order: He had on an old Beaver Hat, which had been a Millar's, and was white with the Meal, a snuff colour'd Broad-Cloth Coat, pretty much soil'd with Grease, Tar, &c. a pair of old Buckskin Breeches, a dark Cloth sailors short Jacket, had several Shirts with him of white Linen and check'd Flannel, the rest of his dress forgot.

Benjamin Taylor, about 18 Years of Age, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 4 Inches, well set, but slenderer than the other, freckled and somewhat hard favour'd, very red long Hair, had been employ'd in farming Business, has a bashful Behaviour: Had on a Felt Hat, a brown Camblet Coat, and a snuff colour'd homespun Jacket and Breeches. They had, and it is supposed took with them a small Pocket Compass and a Pocket Pistol.——Whoever takes up and returns the said Servants, or either of them, or secures them in Gaol, giving me Notice, shall receive Twenty Shillings New-York Money Reward, for each, besides all reasonable Charges. JOHN HALSTEAD. 75 78

FOUR POUNDS REWARD,

RUN-away from the Subscriber, living in Shrewsberry, in the County of Monmouth and Province of East New-Jersey, the 30th of April, a Man about five Feet five or six Inches high, round Face, a very strait limb'd Fellow, about thirty Years of Age, named Thomas Howel.—Merica Bourn, a Woman, has left this Place in order to marry him, which will be his third Wife, if so she may be called, the first being living; and was branded in the Hand for marrying the second, whether the Brand is yet to be seen I cannot say; Also at the same Time a Servant Man, named Joseph Compton, about five Feet high, about 26 Years of Age, run-away from the Subscriber,—they are supposed to be together; the Servant has a large Scar on one of his Insteps, occasioned by the cut of an Ax, and is already advertised also, at Four Pounds Reward. Whoever takes up and secures either the Prisoner or Servant, shall be paid the above Reward, if both, Eight Pounds for the two, by me

75 78 STEPHEN TALLMAN, jun.

SELLING off at prime COST,

A Fesh and general Assortment of Drugs and Medecines, patented Medecines, Shop Furniture, Surgeon's Instruments, &c. By

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATWOOD,

Who is removed from Broad-Street, to the Corner House where Sheriff Roberts formerly lived, opposite to that occupied by General Amherst, now by Mr. La Roy, the Corner of Nassau-Street, Where Country Orders will be punctually executed. Physician's and Family Prescriptions faithfully made up, and all Favours duly acknowledged. 75 78

JOurneymen Paper Makers, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to (75 78) JOHN KEATING.

J. ALLICOKE,

IS removed to the House wherein Mr. Thomas Wm. Moore lately lived, in Wall-Street, near the Merchant's Coffee-House, where he continues to sell as usual, Genuine MADEIRA,

Old Jamaica Spirits, of the best Quality, West-India Rum, Arrack, French Brandy, Geneva, double and single refined Sugar; excellent Sallad Oil, TEAS.

CLARET in Bottles, &c. &c. Velvet Corks, black Pepper, French Indigo, &c. &c. And will be obliged to his Customers for a Continuance of their Favours. 75 78

CORNELIUS C. WYNKOOP,

BEGS Leave to acquaint his Friends, that he is removed from Beekman's-Slip, into the Street which leads from Coenties-Market into Broad-Street, Where he continues to sell for Cash, a neat Assortment of Goods, both by wholesale and retale, as cheap (at least) as any one in Town. 75 78

THE Honourable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs observing that Ships and Vessels frequently incur Forfeitures, and their Owners become subject to heavy Penalties, thro' the Misconduct or Negligence of the Masters and Seamen; and particularly by the Masters not making true Reports of their Cargoes, which they sometimes pretend they are not able to do, from the Manner that they take in their Loading at Foreign Ports: And at other Times they pretend that the Seamen take on board private Ventures, and secrete the same from their Knowledge, so as to be landed clandestinely upon their arrival without payment of Duty.

And several Ships and Vessels seized for the Commission of Offences of this Kind having been released in Consequence of such Representations from the Owners: The Commissioners think it necessary to advertise for the Information of all Persons whom it may concern, That upon the Detection and Discovery of any such Offences in future, the same will be prosecuted as the Law directs; so that it behoves the Owners to suppress the Custom of suffering the Seamen to take in private Ventures; and also to admonish the Masters to be punctual in taking an Account of their Cargoes, and to pay a strict Regard to their Oaths in reporting the same, as well at the Ports of their first arrival, as the Ports of Entry in *North-America*. By Order of the Commissioners,

Boston, April 14, 1769. RICH. RE[illegible], Sec'y.

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Near Coenties-Market, besides a general Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery-Ware, have for Sale,

LONDON T. C. No. 3 Steel	Nails of all Sizes by the Cask or less Quantity
Blister'd ditto	Pots and Kettles
German ditto	Long and short Frying-pans
Square Sweedes Iron	Best Powder
Refin'd Bay ditto	Allum
Hoop ditto	Rosin
Sheet ditto	Brimstone
Pewter	Coperas
Best Steel-plate Mill-Saws	Large Iron Tea Kettles, &c.
Cross-cut and other Saws	

City of New-York, 4th May, 1769.

The Conveyancer's and Scrivener's Office,
KEPT BY
CHARLES MORSE,
ATTORNEY at LAW,

IS removed from *Pot Baker's-Hill*, to the House of Mrs. *Ruston*, next to the Friend's, commonly called, the Quaker's Meeting House, in Crown-Street, which runs from the Center of the Oswego-Market, to the New Dutch Church;

Where Deeds of Partition; Marriage Settlements, Leases and Releases; Bargains and Sales; Gifts and Grants; Leases for Years; Mortgages, and Assignments thereof; Obligations; Articles of Agreement; Bills of Sale; Powers of Attorney; Petitions; Charter Parties; Bottomry Bills; Wills and Testaments; and all other Sorts of Deeds, Conveyances, Assurances and Instruments in Writing, are authenticly drawn, with the greatest Accuracy, Secrecy and Dispatch.

Also at this Office, Advice and Instructions are given to Executors and Administrators, how to manage and transact the Business of their Administrations; and Inventories of their Testators and Intestates, Estates, their Accounts therefor, and Divisions thereof, are made out in a regular and authentic Manner. 74 77

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber living on the premises, a plantation containing about 437 acres, pleasantly situated at the South side of Staten-Island, about a mile from the Narrows 73 acres of which are good meadow land, the rest arable, and wood land.——As the road from Simmonson's to Amboy, runs through the middle of the said plantation, it may be conveniently divided into three farms, with a sufficiency of wood-land, and meadow to each of them.——Upon the said plantation, there is a good frame house, barn, and other conveniencies; with a young bearing orchard, of 500 apple trees and a variety of other fruit trees; of the best kinds.——The conditions of sale may be known by applying to, CHARLES JANDINE. 70 81

SHRUB of the best Quality and choice fresh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewise the best Tent Wine in Bottles, to be sold by JOHN LAMB, opposite the Honourable Joseph Reade's, in King-Street. 68

Custom-House, New-York, 1st May, 1769.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Office is removed from Wall-Street, to the House at White-Hall, fronting the Great-Dock, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Farmer 74 77

ALL the Creditors of Peter Dobson, are desired to meet at the House of Mr. John Bridgwater, opposite Mr. Benson's Brewhouse, on the first Day of June next, at two o'Clock, to receive their first Dividend.

WANTED directly.

FOUR or Five Hundred Pounds, for one, two, or three Years, at Interest on good Security, in the Province of New-York. Any Person having the Money to let, is desired to inform the Printer at the Exchange. 73 76

New-York, 4th May, 1769.

JOHN C. KNAPP,
ATTORNEY at LAW, & B. R.
At his Office in Broad-Street,

GIVES the most candid Opinion, and Satisfactory Advice, in all Cases of Law and Equity, where verbally stated, *Fee one Dollar*, If in Writing, on similar easy Terms, governed by the Number of Questions to solve, and Papers to peruse.——Also draws Writings and Conveyances of every Kind from the smallest Agreement to Deeds, Wills, &c. of the utmost Consequence, effectually to Answer the Purposes intended, And on such easy Terms as to render this Office of that real Utility for which it was established the 11th of June, 1764.

Persons assisted to recover their Property in England; or elsewhere. *Cash* at most Times to be had on approved real or personal Security; to discount good Bonds, Bills, or Notes; and on Bottomry.

Mr KNAPP assures the *Public* of his constant Attendance.

That the general Business of this *Office* shall be carefully executed, with strict Secrecy, and the most immediate Dispatch; *And* that he will use every other Endeavour to merit a Continuance of their Favour, which from long and severe Illness he is at present much in need of.

☞ A stout, healthy Negro Man about 30 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country, has many good Qualities, and to be sold only for want of Employ. 74 77

HENRY REMSEN,
JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have for Sale, on the lowest terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following assortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown, and mixt broad-cloths, in half pieces	*Pocket ditto*
Blue cloth for women's wear	*Pistol lawns, buckram*
Scarlet, blue, claret colour and grey mixt, Bath beaver coatings	*Bed bunts and Flanders tick*
Scarlet and blue silk and worsted cord for cloaks.	*Bombazeen, cravats*
Blue and red strouds	*Manchester velvets*
Striped and Indian blankets	*Worsted plush*
Kersey blanketing	*Checks of all sorts*
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 blankets	*Ribbons and gimps*
Blue, green, red and grey 6-4 frizes	*Quality and shoe binding*
Narrow frizes of all colours	*Gartering, tapes*
Plains and forrest cloths	*Pins and needles*
Spotted ermine	*Plain and figur'd silk mitts*
Fearnoughts of all colours	*Linen and cotton handkerchiefs*
Bearskin and coating	*Buckles, button locks*
Blue and red duffels	*Thread, shirt buttons*
Saxon green broad bays	*Buttons, twist, silk, and hair*
Blue, red, green, yellow, brown and emboss'd serges	*Muffatees, fans, knee garters*
Wiltons, Sagathies, and Shalloons	*Cotton romalls, and Barcelona handkerchiefs*
Very cheap serge denim	*Women's purple, white, black and cloth colour mitts & gloves*
Blue and brown kerseys	*Men's shammy, wash leather and best buckskin gloves*
Striped flannels and coverlids	*Women's and Girl's black worsted mitts*
Everlastings and drawboys	*Men's single and double strip'd worsted caps*
Blue drab cloth, Figur'd amens	*Men's cotton Germantown caps*
Durant and Calimancoe	*Men's grey ribb'd knit stockings*
Irish and German linens	*Men's and Women's worsted stockings*
Printed and pencil'd furniture callicoes, and printed cottons	*Ivory and horn combs*
Purple and other callicoes	*Blank books, playings cards*
Light and dark ground chintz	*Paste boards, Ink powder*
Crimson barrateens	*Writing paper, &c. &c.*
Irish sheeting	*ALSO,*
7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix	*The very best sort of wash balls, Scotch snuff, castor and felt hats; white and black sailors bound hats. A few chests without cases, that can be well recommended.*
Black taffaties	
Coloured persians, narrow ditto	
Peelongs and figured modes	
Cambricks and lawns	

—42 47—

M. PHILLIPS,

Has lately imported from London;

A New Assortment of all Sorts of Millenary and fancied Goods, of the newest Fashion and genteelest Taste, too tedious to mention.

THE *Family Physician*, or *Primitive Physic*, just published, and to be Sold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange, price 1*s* 3*d* Single, or 12*s*. by the doz. chiefly consists of Receipts for preparing and applying a great Number of Medicines, most of them simple, and easily procured, which have been found by Experience to be sovereign Remedies in most kinds of common Diseases, has been so generally useful and acceptable to the Public, that in a few Years, it has been 13 Times re-printed. And as it will be always at Hand to point out a cheap and easy Means of Relief, in most of the Diseases and Accidents to which the Human Body is liable, and for the most Part will prevent the Necessity of applying to a Physician or Surgeon, every Family, especially in the Country, ought certainly to be furnished with one of these Books.